

# LABOR CLARION

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## Green Demands Changes In Labor Relations Act At Committee Hearing

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appearing before the Committee on Labor of the United States Senate as a witness on Tuesday last, accused John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of seeking to "fan the flame of class hatred" and "instill thoughts of falsehood and misrepresentation in the minds of working men and women." Green made the charges in answer to an assertion by Lewis that amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act proposed by the A.F.L. were drafted in collaboration with the National Association of Manufacturers and "other enemies" of labor.

### Charges "Trickery and Deception"

In a letter to committee members Lewis said he possessed documentary evidence to support his charges, and requested that Green be asked certain questions in connection with them.

"The purpose of the letter is patent and obvious," Green said angrily at the conclusion of his testimony on the proposed amendments. "It is filled with trickery and deception."

"I am sure that no member of the committee will be deceived or misled by it, even though that may have been the intent of Mr. Lewis."

He charged that Lewis's letter was "intended to detract from a fair consideration of the virtue and necessity of the amendments proposed through an appeal to the base passions and class hatred of unsuspecting people."

"The door of the A.F.L. is wide open to welcome back the organizations that were a part of us," he said. "They must come back home."

Joseph A. Padway, A.F.L. counsel, also testified, reiterating charges made by Green.

### Proposes New Name for Board

With Green's appearance on Capitol Hill, A.F.L. leaders have intensified the drive for revision of the Wagner Act before Congress adjourns. Predictions that Congress would be in session far into July encouraged the laborites in their campaign.

So thoroughly dissatisfied is Green with the National Labor Relations Board that he would have the proposed new board called the "Federal Labor Board." The series of amendments to the act introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts was given Green's approval.

The labor chieftain singled out Board Member Edwin Smith as the "Machiavelli" of the agency.

"Almost contemporaneously with the division in the labor movement, a definite partiality was manifested by Board Member Edwin Smith for the C.I.O. and he has been able to influence the official work of the board and of the personnel so as to support the cause of the C.I.O.," Green charged.

### Act Made Instrument of Oppression

Asked by Senator Taft of Ohio whether the N.L.R.B. had contributed toward the split in labor, Green crisply replied:

"It has aggravated the situation immeasurably."

In reply to Senator Ellender of Louisiana, Green allowed that "some" local unions of the A.F.L. had been "influenced by the C.I.O." against supporting the organization's proposed amendments.

"The act, once hailed as labor's magna carta,"

Green went on, "has been distorted into an instrument of oppression by the partial and biased administration of the present board."

After charging the board with "usurping and abusing" powers, Green argued the board has taken sides in what has been called an "ideological controversy" within the labor movement.

While admitting the Labor Relations Act had been helpful in paving the way for unionization of employees, Green said the present board has "alienated the confidence of the American Federation of Labor and its millions of members."

"I say it is imperative that the present personnel be displaced, if only to restore confidence and respect in the minds of millions of American workers," he said.

### STRIKE FOR LONGER HOURS

Believed to be the first strike of its kind in the United States, seventy Works Progress Administration workmen on a \$40,000 armory project struck for longer hours at Aberdeen, Miss. They demanded an eight-hour day instead of the six which they had been working. The longer hours, it was explained, would permit the workers to fill the W.P.A. quota of week working hours in fewer days. No other complaints were listed.

## Editor Woodmansee Re-elected To Springfield School Board

Robert E. Woodmansee, editor and publisher of the "Illinois Tradesman," headed the list in the recent election for members of the Springfield Board of Education, polling 12,587 votes.

Woodmansee carried the unanimous indorsement of the organized labor movement. He is finishing his twenty-sixth year as a member of the school board, of which he is the president.

## Charges Lewis With Undermining N.L.R.A.

Definite charges that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, while posing as the steadfast defender of the National Labor Relations Act, is doing his utmost to undermine it and prevent its application to his own union, were made by Joe Ozanic, president of the International Union of Progressive Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in open letters sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins and members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which is considering amendments to the Labor Relations Act.

Claiming that the miners in the Appalachian fields resent Lewis' dictatorship and have joined the Progressive Mine Workers to such an extent that it has a majority in 214 mines in that area, employing between 80,000 and 100,000 men, Ozanic warned that if the federal government yielded to pressure and intervened in the bituminous coal tie-up the interests of the A.F.L. affiliate must be protected.

The sole purpose of the tie-up, Ozanic charged, is to circumvent a recent ruling by a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board and to force the coal operators to drive their employees into the C.I.O. United Mine Workers irrespective of the wishes of the workers.

## Striking Teamsters Charge Conspiracy of Big Department Stores

Officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in conjunction with all affiliated organizations, are rallying Chicago's trade union forces to defeat Wieboldt Stores, Inc., in a bitter dispute with truck drivers called out on strike by Furniture City and Parcel Drivers' Union, Local No. 711, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, C. A. B. L. and Helpers of America.

The company owns six large department stores in the Chicago area and has the support of the Chicago Association of Commerce and all of the major department stores in its fight to prevent organization of its drivers, which has been branded a conspiracy to destroy the Chicago labor movement.

The strike, called after the store management refused to reinstate an employee discharged for union activity, had been under way a week before violence flared; and then the Chicago Employers' Association, a notorious strike-breaking organization, stepped into the controversy and things began to happen.

### "Labor Terrorism" Charged

A "helper" on a Wieboldt truck was fatally shot. The big daily newspapers immediately branded it "labor terrorism" and in full-page advertisements the Cook County Retail Council, with which are affiliated the larger retail stores, offered a \$5000 reward for information leading up to the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Of the slaying, Daniel D. Carmell, the unions' attorney, said:

"Remember, the Chicago Employers' Association is in the picture, as is the Hargraves Detective Agency and other strike-breaking, union-busting groups, and remember the testimony before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee. This will tell you why the truck, when told to go a specific route where police protection was provided, did not follow this route but was found ten blocks off of the route with two cases of whisky in the back of the truck (where the 'helper' was shot).

### Injunction Excuse Sought

"The Employers' Association was looking for an excuse to get an injunction against the unions. Nothing had developed in the entire fight to give them an excuse. The man was shot because they were trying to build up evidence against the union; and when the \$5000 reward they are offering is paid and there is an honest investigation the \$5000 will convict the men who are making the charge against the union in this strike."

The anti-picketing injunction which the employers expected was not forthcoming.

### Drivers Vote for A.F.L.

The Wieboldt drivers voted 59 to 1 for the A.F.L. union, defeating the Wieboldt Employees' Organization, a company union, in a collective bargaining election supervised by Harry E. Scheck, commissioner of conciliation for the United States Department of Labor. Sixty-five of the seventy-two chauffeurs and helpers employed by the Wieboldt organization are striking for union recognition and against a so-called efficiency system which has been highly profitable to the company.



## Claim Federal Union Was 'Sold Out' to C.I.O.

(California State Federation of Labor)

Charges that former officials of Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084 of Santa Clara and San Benito counties deliberately planned a "sell-out" of the membership to the C.I.O. were before the workers this week, following a mass meeting attended by more than seven hundred on Monday night.

The charges were based on evidence that former officials of the union moved records and furniture and had mail and telephones transferred from the American Federation of Labor to a C.I.O. office from twelve to six hours before those present at a regular meeting April 20 were even asked to vote on a change in affiliation.

### Civil Suit Filed

In addition to civil action now pending to restrain the revolting group from changing, damaging or destroying records and equipment, criminal charges are expected to be filed, it was stated by Meyer Lewis, personal representative of William Green, president of the A.F.L.

Documentary evidence in refutation of charges made by Earl T. Baker, former secretary of the union and leader of the revolt, was presented by speakers at Monday night's meeting, and the entire situation preliminary to the revolt explained to the workers.

All members of the union, whether working or on withdrawal card due to the slack season, were warned not to surrender their A.F.L. dues books to the C.I.O., and were pledged full protection in the reorganization of Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084. Only 465 members, out of approximately 3500 workers in the industry, attended the meeting at which the C.I.O. vote was taken, and only slightly more than three hundred voted for the C.I.O.

### Action Taken by "Inner Circle"

Ed J. Davies, secretary of the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, was chairman of the Monday night meeting, and pointed out that less than 10 per cent of the workers voted for the C.I.O., and that none except "inner circle"

members were even advised the matter was to come up at all, but were "taken in" by flowery oratory and false promises.

Charles F. Daley, vice-president and special organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, pointed out that no legitimate requests of Baker for assistance had ever been refused, and showed the audience evidence of campaign activities conducted in the interest of products packed by members of the union under the A.F.L., and also records to prove other help had been given Baker at his request.

John Roonan, veteran worker in the industry, who has been named temporary chairman, or president of Local No. 21084 until the membership elect permanent officers, was introduced and made a plea to stay with the A.F.L.

Rowland Watson, A.F.L. organizer for California, reviewed the ill effect of C.I.O. activities in various communities, and announced that a 50 cents per month assessment levy now standing against members of No. 21084 would be lifted.

### "Sell-Out" Kept Secret From Members

Meyer Lewis made the concluding address, in which he reviewed an interview with Baker on April 19, at which time arrangements were made for a meeting on April 26 to determine what assistance could be given the local. The following morning Baker caused the A.F.L. office to be moved, and that same night, April 20, those present at a meeting voted 3 to 1 to go C.I.O.

"The 'sell-out' was therefore evidently planned before the members knew it," Lewis said. "I can assure you the entire resources of the A.F.L. will be thrown into this fight, and that we will do everything possible to help build a sound organization, to be run by the workers."

Lewis also reviewed the fight waged by Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, against radical forces in California, and paid high tribute to his activities, concluding by stating that an allowance will be made out of per capita tax of federal unions for the creation of an organizing campaign to build new and strengthen existing organizations.

### Jurist Decides That Employees May Be Fired for Urging Unionism

New Jersey employers have a right to fire workers who are promoting unions, and the National Labor Relations Board has no right to interfere. Such is the ruling of Vice-Chancellor John Q. Bigelow at Newark.

The learned jurist was sure that an employer "still has a right to pick and choose whom he will hire and fire, and how he will run his business."

The discharged workers, who were also enjoined from picketing, were employed by a wholesale electrical appliance distributing company. It has not been decided whether an effort will be made to take the matter to the federal courts.

## Contract Awarded for Annex to Labor Temple

Along about next October the union men and women of San Francisco will be preparing to celebrate the completion of the annex to the Labor Temple designed to meet the conditions created by the great increase in the number of organizations affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and also the increase in membership of the individual unions.

Meeting in special session early this week the directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association considered the bids submitted by various contractors for the construction of the new annex and for alterations in the old structure to conform to the present trend of modern architecture. After lengthy consideration the bid of Moore & Roberts of \$89,980, which was lowest, was accepted.

The new annex will comprise two good-sized meeting halls, twenty-five large offices and three large committee rooms. Halls and offices will be equipped with the latest in air conditioning. The corridors will be tiled and floor coverings will be used throughout.

Already twenty-three sub-contractors have submitted bids for different features to the general contractors.

The new addition to the Labor Temple will occupy the fifty feet east of the present building, now in part occupied by a gas station. It will be of concrete with brick facing and will be built of similar design and proportions to the older building. The present coping on the Labor Temple will be removed. Work is expected to be in progress within a few weeks.

Preliminary work on the project started late this week, said Manager W. P. McCabe.

## Health Insurance May Start Within a Month

From the convention of the California Medical Association, being held at Del Monte this week comes the announcement that a state-wide plan of health insurance is expected to be in operation within a month. The announcement was made by officials of the California Physicians' Service, which gave details of their proposed pre-paid medical service. These details included:

1. Membership will be limited at the outset to members of employed groups earning not more than \$3000 a year.
2. Such beneficiaries will pay \$2 or \$2.50 a month for their memberships.
3. Patients may select any physician of the 4300 who have already joined the service.
4. Membership entitles the beneficiary to not more than one year's medical service for any one illness or injury, and to not more than twenty-one days' hospitalization, with complete nursing, X-ray, and laboratory service.
5. Active operation of the plan is expected to begin within a month.

Membership in the C.P.S., it was announced, will be offered at the present time only to "actuarially sound" groups of employed workers whose average annual income is \$3000 or less. W.P.A. workers may join the service.

C.P.S. officials said it is the expressed intention of the service to eventually accept membership from dependents of group employees, and finally from individuals.

The C.P.S. plan will start operating on a basis of \$2.50 per month per member. If, however, the member is willing to pay for the first two visits to the doctor for each illness or injury the monthly fee will be \$2 or less.

In the spring the union man's thoughts should turn to the label.



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# Union Label Exhibition to Open in Civic Auditorium Next Week

(By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Managing Director)

THE UNION LABEL SECTION of San Francisco announces that the five-day exhibition which it is sponsoring is complete in all preliminary details and that the early part of next week will witness a bee-hive of activity at the Civic Auditorium, when the various exhibitors will begin installation of their elaborate displays.

The Exhibition is scheduled to open next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock and will continue until Sunday evening. Following the opening night the doors will be open daily from 1 to 5 and 7 to 11 p. m.

## Widespread Interest Indicated

Admission will be free. Tickets can be had for the asking from the various participating merchants and unions. It is announced that the amazing total of over 2,000,000 tickets has already been subscribed for—indicating the widespread interest in the event and the willingness to aid in publicizing the merits of the Union Label, the Union Card, and the Union Button, which are the only recognized emblems of fair employment conditions for the workers.

Governor Olson has issued an official proclamation designating the week beginning May 7 as "Union Label Week" within the limits of the State of California. The committee has also tendered to the state's chief executive an invitation to be present at the San Francisco Exhibition.

Mayor Rossi is lending his aid in promoting success of the event and is naming an official citizens' committee as honorary sponsors. He will be present on the opening night and deliver an address. The Board of Supervisors and other city officials have likewise given every encouragement and assistance which has been requested of them.

## Councils Lend Their Support

It goes without saying that the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades and Construction Council, together with the affiliated units of these two labor bodies, have readily appraised the value of the Exhibition and have liberally subscribed to its promotion.

The United States Department of Labor is sending a labor statistical and pictorial exhibit especially designed for the San Francisco event. The Golden Gate International Exhibition provided every facility to the Union Label Section for the taking of a moving picture of the building progress at Treasure Island, and this will be shown at the Union Label Exhibition.

Invitations have been forwarded to unions throughout the entire State of California asking that representatives be named to visit the Exhibition during one or more of its four days, and the local committee states that acceptances have been gratifying.

The Exhibition will occupy the entire lower floor of the Civic Auditorium, and the space contracted for has proven beyond the expectation of the Union Label Section at the inception of the enterprise. A total of 105 booths was provided for and all of these have now been taken by exhibitors.

In the center of the Auditorium will be the attractively designed booth of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Union Label Section. The

Labor Council and its officials gave early approval to the holding of the Exhibition, and in further honoring the occasion it is contemplated that at tonight's weekly meeting of the Council recommendation will be made that next Friday night's session be dispensed with in order that the delegates may have additional opportunity to be in attendance at the Exhibition and to further its purpose.

## Entertainment Features Provided

The committee in charge of the Exhibition has procured for its guests each afternoon and evening a general entertainment program, in addition to the attractions of the exhibits. Screen notables from the Hollywood studios have been invited, and to date definite assurances of their presence have been received from Leo Carrillo, Wallace Beery, Eddie Quillan, Rochelle Hudson and Edith Fellows. Each of these well-known artists, who has a wide following in his or her respective characterizations, is a member of union labor.

Throughout the four days Leo Carrillo will act as master of ceremonies. In his acceptance of the invitation to thus participate the famed screen star wired Mayor Rossi that he considered it a great honor and privilege, further declaring: "Anything I can do for organized labor will make me extremely happy. The importance of a better understanding between organized labor and the people of California is most essential in the structure of the state. Love to you and all San Francisco."

## Local Residence of Stars

During the sojourn in the city the cinema stars who are lending their presence to forward success of the Union Label Exhibition will be guests at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, one of the well-known centers of the city's social life and activities.

Another special entertainment attraction, on the closing night of the Exhibition, is to be a forty-piece accordion band and orchestra composed of students from the local Galla-Rini studio, some of whom are only 6 years of age, but possessed of recognized talent.

At this time the various entertainment attractions and the exact hours of appearance have not yet been formally scheduled, but will be announced in the daily press and in printed programs to be given out at the Auditorium.

The afternoon and evening music throughout the Exhibition will be furnished by an orchestra of twenty pieces under the baton of Art Wiedner. The name of the leader and the personnel of those whom he will direct are guarantees of the quality of this feature of the attractions.

## Attractions in Numerous Booths

The booths, in their collective capacity, to be occupied by the various unions and industries, will, of course, be the real magnet of the Exhibition.

Only meager hints of a majority of these attractions have been given publicity, as there is apparent rivalry among unions to carry away the honors. Some exhibitors have even declined to reveal any details of their plans. A few general features, however, have been disclosed, and these may be briefly summarized as follows:

The numerically strong and powerful culinary unions promise one of the most extensive of the exhibits, presenting the equipment of a modern hotel and restaurant, from the desk to the mechanical contrivances of the kitchen. The latter will include operating refrigerators, ranges and dishwashers, and there is a hint of free pancakes for a number of those who succeed in gaining the head of the line, which will form to the left.

## Working Exhibit by Printing Trades

The eight unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council unite in a working exhibit displaying a press, folding machine and other appurtenances of the trade. The successive processes on color printing are also to be on view in the form of the plates used on a four-color job.

Occupying three booths, the Butchers' Union will give an educational display of the various cuts of meat, in addition to an elaborate showing of hams and poultry products.

Crafts represented in the old and well-known United Garment Workers will provide another working exhibit in five booths, showing the manufacture of union label shirts and work clothing. The Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers will likewise demonstrate processes in their industry.

## Interesting Exhibits by Unions

Modern refrigeration, with ice—the real stuff that is delivered to one's home or place of business by the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union—is to be shown by the members of that organization, and will doubtless prove most instructive and convincing.

Various units of the Retail Clerks are pooling their interests in a display which will exemplify their union button and will solicit the aid of the public in demanding that emblem from all retail salesmen. The Grocery Clerks are understood to be preparing for some genuinely gratis passing out of groceries under a specially devised plan.

The Pharmacists will reproduce a modern drug store. The Cigar and Liquor Clerks have taken space for a showing of tobaccos and liquors and the service rendered by their members. Barbers will provide an attractive exhibit. Upholsterers are to show the complete process of manufacture in overstuffed furniture. The Coopers will show the actual operations of these craftsmen in the making of barrels. The Municipal Railway of San Francisco will be an exhibitor. The Actors' Union will put on the entertainment.

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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939

## All Out of Step but Johnnie

The strange "strike" of the Chicago Newspaper Guild against two Hearst newspapers in Chicago continues to be the subject of wonder and concern to organized labor generally.

It appears from what has been printed in the labor press that this was one of the cases such as that which elicited a recent court decision that picketing and boycotting to unionize a place of business did not come within the purview of the law, and which have caused endless trouble to bona fide unions. It is the custom, sometimes the law, of trades unions, to consult with other unions which may be affected by a strike or boycott before taking such action. A staff writer of the International Labor News Service in Chicago says:

"Despite the fact that the Hearst newspapers have been produced regularly, not missing an issue, by members of twenty-eight affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, ever since the American Newspaper Guild called a 'strike' of its twenty-eight dues-paying members on December 5 last, the Guild continues its mass picketing from time to time, with the aid of the Communist party, and has two sound trucks racing through the streets bellowing that the 'Herald and Examiner' and the 'Evening American' are 'scab' produced.

"Recently one sound truck bellowed that the Guild had 500 persons on strike at the Hearst newspapers. The other truck said that the number of 'strikers' was 600.

"These sound trucks are being operated by non-union drivers and non-union electricians.

"The American Newspaper Guild's international campaign is still bringing in the money from distant points. Recently the claim was made that many A.F.L. affiliates in Western Canada had sent substantial sums of money to the Chicago 'strikers'.

"It has been suggested that all international union officers should take steps to acquaint their members with the fact in reference to the Chicago Guild situation."

## "Davey John" Lewis

President Roosevelt has told former Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland that he will be named to the National Mediation Board in place of Dr. William M. Leiserson, who is going to the National Labor Relations Board.

Lewis is one of the staunchest liberals in public life, and has been so since long before the term of "new deal" came around, and is a staunch supporter of labor. He was born near Osceola, Penn., son of a coal miner. They are having hard times in schools in the coal counties of that state just now, but "Davey John" learned to read in a Sun-

day school. But few men in Congress can match him in the detailed exactness of his learning.

After several terms in Congress, during which he was champion of the parcel post, he was put on the Tariff Commission by President Wilson. Lewis's term expired during the Coolidge administration; Lewis refused to sign a resignation in advance, which Coolidge required, and, though given a reappointment between sessions, his name was not sent to the Senate when that body convened again. His district sent him back to the House, but the state did not send him to the Senate.

Lewis confounded many who objected to reform legislation, such as that prohibiting child labor. "My grandfather went into the coal mines in Wales at the age of 7 years," he says, "my father at 8, and I went into the coal mines of Pennsylvania at the age of 9. That's two years' gain in three generations—rather slow."

## End the Age Limits

The report of the Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers, appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins last year, is a light of hope in the sky of the worker who is growing old. A few quoted sentences from that report are worth more than many arguments. For instance:

"None of the records studied (derived from several entirely different lines of skilled work) showed a decline in earning power with advancing age. In some instances the productivity of older workers was found to be actually greater than that of younger employees."

"We strongly recommend that the federal Civil Service Commission and appointing officers of the government abolish age limits for entrance into government service."

"We wish to call attention to the fact that employees themselves can help to break down the prejudices against older workers, and that the problem has been successfully dealt with through union contracts."

Here are some eminently commonsensical reasons for dropping in the waste basket the maxim that "the worker over 40 is done." It is merely a part of the vicious drive that first became possible on a large scale in steel and has spread to many industries. The union contract is the most hopeful helping agency; but the abolishing of age limits by civil service commissions would do a lot.

## A Lump of Plain Sense

Organized labor of North Carolina has been going down the line for a wage-hour law for that state, and James F. Barrett, former president of the State Federation of Labor, was chosen to speak to the legislative committee. Among the large number of things worth quoting which he said were these:

"We have long had to face the question of the negro, for two reasons. First, he is a human being, and is entitled to the same wage for the same work performed that any other man is entitled to. The other reason is the age-old reason of self-preservation. We have had to elevate the wage standard of the negro, or see the white laborer pulled down to the level of the negro wage."

If employers would get as much horse sense as this labor leader showed they would see that while the wages of any human being, black or white, are kept low, that person's purchasing power is kept low. They would see that every wage cut is a drain on the market. They would see that to fire a million relief workers, when there are no private jobs for them, is about the worst possible thing they could do to business.

Forty-nine personal incomes of \$1,000,000 or more were registered in this country in 1937. It would be interesting to know how many persons with such incomes are among those guaranteeing to pay the expenses of 20,000 child refugees.

## Married Women Workers

The right of married women to work in government service was defended by the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, government workers' union, last week.

The union scored the questionnaire now being sent to all state employees inquiring into their spouses' positions and "need."

"Except for a few appointive positions, state jobs are filled on the recognized basis of civil service merit," John E. Jeffrey, executive secretary of the union, stated. "The State, County and Municipal Workers of America oppose this attack as discriminatory, and an imitation of fascist countries."

Locals of the S.C.M.W.A. were sending resolutions to other organizations defending continued employment of women workers in government service. It was pointed out that depriving these women of their jobs would actually cause hardship in most of their families and cause unemployment by lessening their purchasing power.

## How Holland Did It

Holland—the right name for the country is the Netherlands, but more people understand at once the first name used—is doing some uncommonly fine work in housing, especially considering where she started from. In 1900 more than 80 per cent of her low-income people lived in one and two-room houses. Now only 25 per cent are so housed, and the proportion is dropping each year.

Yet Holland is a little country, 300 square miles larger than the State of Maryland. Her natural resources are small, and have not grown. Her population is 700 per square mile; she was put to high expense in the world war and the depression; no unusual luck has come her way. How can she make such progress in a social work like housing?

By will and grit. By learning, rather suddenly, that she was allowing a bad mistake to be made, reversing her tactics—and sticking to the new way with the stubbornness that wore out Spain.

## Heroes of Industry

At its annual meeting the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, named for the first director of the United States Bureau of Mines, gave eleven medals and many certificates of honor to persons whom it justly calls heroes of industry. For example:

One medal went to Oliver Busby of Wylam, Ala., for saving the life of Coleman Burrell. Burrell was smashed up by some runaway cars in a coal mine of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and was pinned under the cars and bleeding to death. Busby crawled under the car, stopped the bleeding, and lay there directing the resetting of mine timbers knocked out in the crash. Not until they were in place would he let his fellow workers come to him.

This is one of eight. "Heroes of industry" are not scarce.

The second richest state in the Union boasted last week because the number of its people on direct relief had "dropped" to 743,907.

"Belgium has from Germany a special pledge of its neutrality, given by Hitler himself about the time he announced he did not want any Czecho-Slovak territory," says a news commentator. Does this mean that Belgium will be next on der fuerher's list of "conquests by absorption"?

A labor contract, believed the first in the country to recognize the possibility of war, was signed by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the J. H. Williams Company, says a New York dispatch. The agreement guarantees re-employment of workers should they obtain "leave of absence for war service."



# Destruction of Craft Unions Prevented by A.F.L. Labor Act Amendments

(A.F.L. WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE)

ONE of the major objects of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the American Federation of Labor is to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from continuing, in violation of the letter and spirit of the National Labor Relations Act, its well established policy of destroying craft unions, which are fundamental elements in the A.F.L. structure.

The pamphlet recently issued by the American Federation of Labor explaining its amendments to the Labor Act contains a strong indictment of the policy of the Labor Board opposing the A.F.L. craft unions. Declaring that its amendments "are designed to prevent the board from destroying the integrity of the craft unit," the Federation said:

Many craft unions are threatened with dissolution and destruction by board decrees. The extent and immediacy of this danger cannot be too strongly stressed. The present act confers upon the board the power to decide the unit for collective bargaining. The A.F.L. in supporting the act, was assured that this provision did not empower the board to dissolve or destroy craft units where such units existed, nor did Congress intend that the board should favor any form of unionism.

On May 15, 1935, Senator Wagner, speaking in the United States Senate, said:

"Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once that there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of governmental favor on any particular type of union."

## THREATENS CRAFT ORGANIZATIONS

However, Board Member Edwin Smith, who has written a number of dissenting opinions opposing the contentions of A.F.L. unions, is committed to the policy that the act will be best effectuated in most cases by merging craft units with so-called industrial units. In the Allis-Chalmers Company case Edwin Smith wrote a dissenting opinion against the craft groups in which he said:

"... By this pseudo-democratic method a determination of the greatest consequence to the other employees in the plant is left in the hands of groups known to be hostile to industrial organization."

Chairman Madden and Board Member Donald Wakefield Smith have refused so far to go along completely with Edwin Smith. However, a tendency has been exhibited by Donald Wakefield Smith to join with Edwin Smith. In a three-man board danger to A.F.L. organizations is readily apparent when one member of the board is definitely committed to a philosophy that condemns craft units. The A.F.L. cannot speculate on the permanency or consistency of the two remaining members. In the light of the past attitude of the board the chances are that one or the other members will join Edwin Smith when a crucial contest will arise in a precedent-making case.

## "GLOBE DOCTRINE" A SUBTERFUGE

Aside from the danger of Edwin Smith's dissenting opinion becoming the majority opinion of the board, its present decisions do not give protection to crafts. The board makes great claim to afford such protection by adopting what it terms the "Globe Doctrine." This doctrine, as stated by the board, is as follows:

"Where the considerations are evenly balanced the determining factor is the desire of the men themselves."

Superficially the doctrine appears to be fair, but no more subtle device has been conceived by an administration body to permit abuse of discretion.

First it is well to point out that regardless of the fairness or unfairness of this doctrine the members of the board are not agreed whether the board has the power to make such a rule. Edwin Smith has officially stated in respect to the doctrine: "I feel the board is here abandoning its

necessary judicial function." Thus if another member of the board is won over to his view this acclaimed principle of justice will be abandoned.

Next, the board has led the public to believe that this doctrine merely follows the rule set forth in the Railway Labor Act and the New York Labor Relations Act. That is not true. In both these acts the right to vote on the unit is vested in the craft groups by operation of law.

Under the Globe doctrine the right to vote on the unit depends on the will of the board. The board may or may not permit the workers to vote for a unit, as it sees fit. The board has made certain that it can deny the craft the right to vote whenever it is so disposed by injecting the subtle indefinable phrase, "where the considerations are evenly balanced." And who determines what these "considerations" are? And who determines when the considerations are "evenly balanced"? The board, of course. By this unique device the board may and does play favorites. It need only conclude that the considerations are not evenly balanced and thereby deny a vote to the workers.

## QUESTIONS OF JURISDICTION

For example, in the Fried-Osternann case the employer manufactured both clothing and gloves. They were separate departments. Glove-making has been a separate craft during the entire history of organized labor.

The glove workers were practically 100 per cent members of the A.F.L. Glove Workers' Union. The majority of the clothing workers were members of a clothing workers' union not affiliated with the A.F.L. A dispute arose over representation for the glove workers.

The clothing workers requested the board to fuse the clothing workers and glove workers and declare them one unit, so that by the fusion the glove workers' union would be destroyed. The board did so, and thus the glove workers were forced out of the A.F.L. into the rival clothing workers' union. The board obligingly discarded the Globe doctrine "and the desires of the workers themselves" for the benefit of the rival to the A.F.L. union.

Thus we can see how far from the New York and Railway Labor Acts the board has departed. Under the New York and Railway Labor Acts the board has no say whatsoever concerning the right of a craft to vote for its unit, and this right is guaranteed all craft workers. Under the Globe doctrine the right becomes a mere matter of grace.

Let it be further noted that even where the Globe doctrine is applied, nevertheless the form of the ballot is such as to require the workers to select a representative rather than a unit. Employees may very well wish to maintain their craft integrity but be represented by an industrial union. This right is denied them, and once having voted for an industrial representative the craft is for all practical purposes forever engulfed.

Thus the board deliberately perverts the law by confounding the selection of a representative with the designation of a unit so as to aid the exponents of rival unions and to compel the craft unions to change their form and structure if they want to compete with rival unions.

## PREDICAMENT OF SINGLE WORKER

Under the same power to decide units the board has held that a single employee cannot constitute a unit, and therefore cannot be bargained for by his union. In a recent decision (Finch case) the board went so far as to hold that a carpenter who had voted for his A.F.L. union could not refuse to be represented by a C.I.O. liquor distillery workers' organization. Everyone knows that in this country there are countless plants where single A.F.L. craftsmen, such as stationary en-

gineers, electricians, carpenters and the like, are employed.

This holding of the board not only denies the A.F.L. worker the right to be represented by his union, but also forces him to be represented by a "group known to be hostile" to his interests.

Moreover, without invoking the majority rule, an individual craftsman in such a case can be forced to abandon his membership in the union with which he has been affiliated for years and be compelled to surrender any insurance benefits he has, by a closed shop contract entered into by the company and the union which has been forced upon him. Chairman Madden vigorously dissented in this case.

Obviously the majority decision is devised and intended to permit rival and dual unions to invade craft fields which they are otherwise unable to do.

Finally the board has in one case established a precedent by which it can destroy existing A.F.L. unions, prevent effective unionization in the future and eliminate the A.F.L. from entire industries.

## VICIOUS LONGSHOREMEN DECISION

In the Longshoremen's case the board ruled that all longshore employees of all employers on the Pacific Coast constituted the bargaining unit. As a result of that decision many A.F.L. locals, some having almost 100 per cent membership in entire cities, were denied the right to be bargained for by the A.F.L. and compelled to be represented by the C.I.O. It is impossible to fully describe the viciousness of that decision.

The very board that justifies many of its actions on the theory that it wishes to preserve the right of free choice to employees has, by that decision, imposed its will on thousands of A.F.L. employees through this device of "industry-wide" units. More reprehensible is the adroitness with which the board conjures up reasons for denying or granting the application of the rule in other cases.

Our amendments effectively eliminate a repetition or extension of the kind of decision we have discussed. Under them craft units will be protected. However, the workers in a craft can still be represented by whatever union they wish, be it industrial or craft.

The amendments prevent a repetition of the board's arbitrary and destructive Longshoremen's decision. The board will no longer be able to substitute its chosen representative for the one chosen by the employees.

The A.F.L. recognizes that in many instances it is desirable to bargain on an industry-wide basis. Indeed, such industry-wide bargaining, when it is done on a voluntary basis, is encouraged. We welcome that type of bargaining, but insist that it be done voluntarily and in a spirit of co-operation and not by compulsion. The amendments permit voluntary industry-wide bargaining.

## TO FORTIFY PUBLIC LIBERTY

I may err in my measures, but never shall deflect from the intention to fortify the public liberty by every possible means, and to put it out of the power of the few to riot on the labor of many.—Thomas Jefferson.

## Soup Kitchens Are Provided for Unpaid Pennsylvania Teachers

War veterans' organizations at Shamokin, Pa., have made preparations to set up soup kitchens to feed penniless school teachers who are striking to collect wages long overdue—in some cases nearly a year.

The teachers turned down a demand of the state Department of Education that they reopen their schools when partial payment is made.



## Distribution of Power Will Be Discussed at Public Mass Meeting

The city-wide power committee, through its chairman, George T. Davis, announces that arrangements have been made for a giant power rally and public mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Wednesday, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Congressman Franck R. Havenner will speak on "Why San Francisco Should Vote in Favor of Proposition No. 2, for the Issuance of Revenue Bonds." Governor Culbert L. Olson has also been invited to speak on the same subject.

Davis and Dan Del Carlo, campaign manager of the Joint Union Labor Committee supporting Propositions Nos. 1 and 2, will act as co-chairmen of the mass meeting.

As chairman of the Union Labor Committee for Propositions Nos. 1 and 2, Supervisor Dewey Mead has issued the following call to all members of organized labor to attend the mass meeting:

"Proposition No. 2 is backed by the A.F.L., C.I.O. and the Railway Brotherhoods because labor realizes the importance of a municipally-owned power distribution system in San Francisco. As wage earners we will benefit from lower electric rates and increased employment through municipal ownership of distribution.

"San Francisco has lost several industries to Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma because these cities have lower electric rates, made possible by publicly-owned distribution systems. San Francisco can enjoy the advantages of low rates without additional taxes. In fact, it is estimated that out of the earnings of a municipally-owned power distribution system rapid transit and other traffic improvements could be financed. Labor will vote overwhelmingly 'Yes' for Proposition No. 2."

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better working conditions. They are a continual boycott against sweatshops and unsanitary conditions. They are a perpetual strike against child labor and low-paid women workers. And, finally, they are the emblems of a union crusade for higher American standards of living.—I. M. Ornburn.

### TRANSMISSION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

The Western Union Telegraph Company has inaugurated the regular transmission of photographs between London and New York over its cable system. The service employs new methods of transmission. A picture six by seven inches may be transmitted in twenty minutes or less, regardless of weather conditions, the company says.

### PLAYS FOR CHILDREN

So that San Francisco children may be taught the blessings of democracy and may be given a share in the cultural benefits of true drama, the Federal Theater Project at Treasure Island and northern California will launch a program of Saturday morning children's shows beginning May 6. The first performance, next Saturday, will be given free to physically handicapped and underprivileged children. Invitations to the show, which will be "Hansel and Gretel," were issued this week by Miss Ruth Andersen, supervisor in charge of children's programs. The delightful play will be given at the Alcazar, with the full cast from the production now playing at the Federal Theater on Treasure Island. After "Hansel and Gretel," according to Miss Andersen, different plays will be presented each Saturday.

## Charges Employer With Refusal to Negotiate

Photographers and Allied Crafts Union No. 21168 has filed a complaint against the Ross Copy Service, located at 425 Bush street, San Francisco, with the National Labor Relations Board.

The union charges that the company has on several occasions refused to bargain collectively with it as the representative of the majority of its employees.

By this and other acts, it is claimed by the union, the company is interfering with the rights of self-organization of its employees, as guaranteed by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

You may lead a fool to talk, but you can't make him think.

## Standardization Fight Involves Living Wages For Office Employees

"'White Collar' workers in down-town offices will take an active part in the campaign for Proposition No. 1 on the May 19 ballot," the Citizens' Committee for Salary Standardization announced this week.

"Organization of a professional workers' division of the Campaign Committee is now under way," Alexander Watchman, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, said. In the two weeks preceding election 50,000 office workers will be contacted by mail or door-to-door visits.

"Salary standardization is the first step to living wages for San Francisco 'white collar' workers in private employment," Watchman said. "Many office workers are paid from \$65 to \$90 per month. There are actually cases of office workers in San Francisco receiving as little as \$50. This is a condition that salary standardization will correct.

"The survey made for salary standardization shows that the fair employers of San Francisco pay living wages to office workers. These wages paid by a majority were recognized as prevailing wages and were adopted by the city for its salary schedule under the proposed ordinance. The outcry against these schedules comes from a minority of chiseling employers who are afraid that they will have to pay living wages to office workers if the city adopts the standardized pay.

"They undoubtedly will have to, and for that reason office workers throughout the city will support Proposition No. 1. Office workers receiving the prevailing scale of wages are also behind Proposition No. 1 because they realize that their present salaries will not continue if salary standardization fails. Fair employers will not be able to meet competition of unfair employers without reducing salaries.

"The people of San Francisco will help to raise the standard of living of 'white collar' workers by voting 'Yes' on Proposition No. 1."

## British Workers in Opposition To Conscription in Peace Time

Vigorous opposition to conscription was voiced on April 25 by the National Labor Council, speaking for labor throughout Great Britain.

The council demanded that the government "apply itself with energy and confidence to the practical task of developing and organizing national resources through a system of voluntary service."

"There is not the slightest evidence of failure of the voluntary system," the council said in reminding the government of its pledge, renewed in March, that it would not resort to conscription in peace time.

## Auxiliary to Carmen

By ALICE B. PENDLETON, Corresponding Secretary

On April 3 the Women's Auxiliary to Carmen's Union, Division 1004, had their "Secret Pals' Club" dinner, celebrating the end of the first year of the "Pals' Club." There was a program of games and dancing, and a most delicious dinner was served by the committee in charge for the evening. Mrs. W. J. Langston was chairlady of the committee. Each "Pal" received a card from her "Pal" with the giver's name signed to it, and for the first time during the year found out who was the sender of the various remembrances.

On Monday, May 1, a short business meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Tino Granucci, which was followed by a social.



## Success in Stabilizing Local Longshore Work

A decasualization, or work-rotation, system set up for longshore work in San Francisco in 1935 is proving remarkably successful, according to a report of the W.P.A. National Research Project made public by Colonel F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Administrator.

The system is an outgrowth of the award made by President Roosevelt's arbitration board in the West Coast longshoremen's strike of 1934. The award called for a hiring hall controlled and operated by a bipartisan labor relations committee. The union received the right to appoint the hiring hall officers who assign the men to jobs.

The report, entitled "Decasualization of Longshore Work in San Francisco," shows that during 1937 the weekly earnings of the longshoremen averaged \$37.50 and that intermittency of employment for the regular workers has been greatly lessened. Traditionally, the report points out, a large part of the labor force had been dependent on work that was too intermittent to afford an adequate income.

### Fair Distribution of Work

The booklet describes the mechanism of work assignment which has been developed since the establishment of the hiring hall of 1935 and presents the results of the effort to assure uniform and fair distribution of work opportunities.

Corrington Gill, assistant administrator in charge of all W.P.A. research, pointed out in his letter of transmittal that the study is based chiefly on the records of the San Francisco dispatching hall which were made available to the National Research Project by the Waterfront Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

"It is reported," said Gill, "that few longshoremen now apply for emergency relief in San Francisco and the longshoremen will probably represent a relatively light burden on the California unemployment compensation fund. These are important aspects of the decasualization system in the light of the experience in European ports, where the chronic underemployment of longshoremen results in the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to them far in excess of contributions made to their account.

### Study of Interest to Industry

"Although the questions which confronted the San Francisco waterfront employers and longshoremen were in many respects unique, the underlying problem of insecurity due to intermittency and casualness of work is one which is characteristic of many American industries. This study of one attempt at a solution and its results is therefore of interest not only to other ports but to other industries as well."

The report contains a description of the work-rotation systems that have been tried at other Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast ports, and abroad, as well as a bibliography on the subject.

It was prepared by Marvel Keller under the supervision of Irving Kaplan as one in a series of labor market studies conducted by the National Research Project under the direction of David Weintraub.

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## DROP IN RELIEF ROLLS

Pennsylvania's direct relief rolls fell to 743,907 persons on April 15. This is a drop of 11,361 in a week, and of approximately 53,800 since the February peak of relief. The cost of state relief has dropped about \$35,365 a week. It should be noted, however, that not all persons taken off relief have secured private jobs. They are in the minority.

## PROTEST ON W.P.A. LABOR

The Washington State Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in annual session at Yakima, protested against the use of W.P.A. labor on building construction work needing skilled men and the use of non-union labor on state and county road jobs. The council called on all locals to affiliate with the Carpenters' State Council and to use lumber bearing the union label.

## Claimants Can Not Be Penalized For Employers' Violation of Law

The State Department of Employment called attention, last week to the rights of claimants for unemployment insurance whose previous employers have not filed earnings reports.

Under provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act and rules of the Unemployment Reserves Commission the department is required to pay compensation on the affidavit of a claimant, provided investigation reveals the affidavit to be correct.

Under this system, officials of the department pointed out, claimants are not penalized by failure of their previous employers to comply with the law.

Investigation is made by the department of employers failing to comply with provisions of the act in submitting earnings reports, and the reports are obtained by law processes if necessary.

## Hearing Is Ordered in Case of Harry Bridges

Secretary of Labor Perkins has instructed the commissioner of immigration to hold hearings as soon as possible on whether Harry R. Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's leader, is liable to deportation. She stopped all proceedings until the Supreme Court ruled in the Strecker case; now she considers it a time to get final action.

While the secretary said she did not know what the exact effect of the Strecker decision would be, she believed that, in order to deport Bridges, it would have to be proved that he was a member of an organization alleged to be the Communist party at the time the deportation warrant was issued in March, 1938, and that the Communist party advocated overthrow of the government by force or violence.

According to her, there was no evidence in the department of labor's files which showed that Bridges advocated overthrow of the government "by force or violence." He has denied that he is or was a member of the Communist party.

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## Hiring Question Stirs Maritime Federation

Armed with indorsements from leading West Coast state officials, a delegation of four members from the Maritime Federation of the Pacific left San Francisco for Washington, D. C., last night (Thursday) for scheduled conferences with President Roosevelt, the secretary of commerce, the secretary of labor, the United States Maritime Commission and West Coast senators and representatives, for the purpose of insuring the hiring of crews on Maritime Commission-owned vessels through recognized union hiring halls.

Leading the delegation will be Bruce Hannon, secretary of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Indorsements of the delegation's trip to Washington, D. C., came from Governor Charles Sprague of Oregon; Ellis Patterson, lieutenant-governor of California, and George Kidwell, head of the California State Department of Industrial Relations.

Governor Sprague, in his letter to Hannon, said: "I sincerely hope that an adjustment may be made so that we will not have a tie-up of ocean commerce along this coast."

At the present time the United States Maritime Commission is refusing to hire the crews for their new Seattle-Oriental line ships through union hiring halls which have proved that they have discharged their duties in a business-like manner, since their inception.

"Harry Hopkins, secretary of commerce, has assured the Maritime Federation of the Pacific that crews will not be hired through shipping commissioners' offices," Hannon said.

"The purpose of our delegation is to insure the hiring of men for these West Coast vessels from union hiring halls. We will also confer with the West Coast congressional representatives on the question of the Wallgren bill, which would bring the United States Maritime Commission under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

"The passage of the Wallgren bill would guarantee the collective bargaining rights of the seamen and would dispel the possibility of situations like this arising."

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

Horace Preval Gassaway, who passed away on Wednesday, April 26, as the result of a heart attack, was 82 years of age at the time of his death. The end came at Central Emergency Hospital. Mr. Gassaway was a native of California, born in Marysville on March 25, 1857, and had spent his entire life in this state. He was employed by the "Chronicle" as proofreader, and had worked at the printing trade for sixty-five years. He is survived by his widow, Ida, two stepsons, Ralph and Harold Bothwell, and a brother, E. C. Gassaway. Union services were conducted at the James H. Reilly & Co. chapel on Friday, April 28, at 2 p. m., and inurnment was at Woodlawn Memorial Cemetery. Members of Mr. Gassaway's chapel acted as pallbearers.

J. F. Bartholomew of Rutledge-Glissman chapel is convalescing at his home following a recent appendectomy.

E. O. Lawrence, after hospital confinement for some time, is in an improved condition.

William L. Chisholm, who has been undergoing a thorough check-up, and who is still under hospital confinement, may have to submit to an operation, according to late reports.

Isaac R. Crow of Spokane, Wash., paid headquarters a visit Monday. Mr. Crow is returning to his home after participating in the Centennial Celebration contest for old-time printers recently held in Sacramento. In the eliminations following the original contests by districts, when twenty-six were selected from three hundred contestants, Mr. Crow was one of five to appear before the committee for final tests. In this contest he was second only to Benjamin Franklin Waite, 96, of Johnson City, N. Y., who, on the basis of age, appearance, speed and accuracy at the case, was awarded first place, and will receive \$1000 as supervisor for four months of the Centennial daily newspaper, "The Placer Times."

M. D. ("Josh") Billings, who for many years was active in printing circles in California, and who has been a member of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 for around twenty years, was renewing acquaintances in San Francisco last Monday. He is spending his vacation in California looking up old friends, among whom is the writer. Josh's seventy-two years do not seem to bother him in the least.

Earle C. Brown, formerly of the "Wall Street Journal" chapel, and who is now manager of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company Group, Disability Division, has established offices at 369 Pine street for the servicing of group insurance plans, among which is the Printers' Disability Plan.

H. S. (Herb) Maple of the "Examiner" chapel, tired of depending on second-hand information, is leaving the coming week for Los Angeles to per-

sonally inspect his oil holdings. He will also visit his sister while in the southern city.

On Monday evening, at Union headquarters, the Junior Typographical Union exhibited a film loaned them by Frederic W. Goudy, who was recently entertained at a dinner given in his honor at Western Women's Club by Carroll T. Harris of MacKenzie & Harris, Inc. The designing of the type from the original drawing and tracing of the master model, the engraving of the matrix, casting of the type, and the transferring of the type to the printed page were illustrated step by step. The scene of the picture was Goudy's workshop at Deepdeen, N. Y. The projection machine and other necessary equipment were loaned by the Intertype Corporation.

The Board of Directors of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will meet Sunday morning in the Whitcomb Hotel. The special meeting is called for the purpose of putting the finishing touches on the arrangements for the joint conference meetings on Treasure Island July 1 and 2. No. 21's delegates to the conference, Messrs. Chaudet and Mitchell, presented a comprehensive program to the recent conference meeting in Santa Cruz, with the result the conference is inviting all members of typographical unions on the entire Pacific Slope, their families and friends, to participate in the deliberations and enjoy the beauties of the fair.

The Chairmen's Forum will hold its regular monthly meeting in the office of the union, 405 Sansome street, Thursday, May 11. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 p. m. All chairmen are invited to attend.

Harold Mitchell, James H. Barry chapel, has been in Del Monte the past week attending to publicity in connection with the convention of the California Medical Association.

Miss Anna Hammond is back on her job once more at the "Examiner" chapel, after a long absence caused by a broken shoulder she received in a fall.

In the contest by members of the Junior Typographical Union in which members were given an opportunity to set a page ad for the souvenir to be distributed at the Union Label Exhibition, May 10-14, Ray Marovich of the Carlisle chapel emerged the winner. The judges were members of the Allied Printing Trades Council committee handling the exhibition sponsored by the council.

Frank Adams arrived in San Francisco Wednesday from the Printers' Home. He expects to remain here at least a month, and will also visit with his sister in Stockton.

Word was received from the Printers' Home on Wednesday that John W. McIntyre, who was admitted to the Home from here last September, is in a critical condition as the result of a stroke which resulted in partial paralysis of the right side.

H. A. Davis of the "Examiner" has been off for some time and is still confined to his home.

F. J. MacCarty of the "Examiner" chapel, who was confined at St. Mary's Hospital, has recently returned to his home, and at last report was improving rapidly.

Tom Black of the "Examiner," along with an attack of flu, has been laid up with a bad knee.

(Because of demand for space at closing-up time

the "Chapel Notes" were crowded out this week. They will appear in next week's issue.—Ed.)

### Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers: Questionnaires are in the mail to every golfer who has participated in any of the Association's tournaments asking for data concerning the La Rinconada outing which will be held on Sunday, May 28, 1939. The association is desirous of knowing just as soon as possible how many golfers are going to play, how many desire to reserve a plate for the barbecue and how many will want caddies, so that the management of La Rinconada can be notified previous to the date of the outing so they can make the necessary arrangements. The rates for the above are as follows: Green fees, \$1 (if twenty or more play); barbecued steak dinner, \$1 per plate; caddies, the usual rates.

Those members who are planning on making the trip can assist the committee immeasurably by immediately filling out the card, dropping it in an envelope and mailing it to Joe W. Chaudet, 415 East Nineteenth street, Oakland. As the date is the last Sunday in May we are almost sure of perfect weather, and should have a huge turn-out. Fill out the card and return immediately, as all reservations must be made at least one week in advance.

A few brief notes about the last tourney. . . . Five new players turned out to participate and one of them sneaked in to win first place in Class C. . . . R. H. Moore, Crocker's; Cecil Farr, P. & V. O.; Bert Johnck, Johnck & Seeger; Dick Wall, Crocker's, and Fred Leach of Wallace Kibbee's, were the new participants, with Fred Leach winning low gross honors in Class C. . . . Gale Welch of Crocker's still has his winning ways about him. . . . After winning a beautiful cup in the Typo Union flight in the city championship, Gale came out last Sunday and won the low gross prize in Class B, just to show the boys that it was no fluke. . . . "Steamboat" Nicholson of the "Ex" finally got into the charmed circle of winners. . . . "Steamboat" has been in there threatening every tourney, but it wasn't until the last one that he crashed in, and incidentally it was in Class A that he made the grade. . . . There soon will be a call for a left-handers' flight if the port-siders continue to turn out. . . . Cecil Farr, Fred Leach and Ed Dougherty all swing from the wrong side and all play a swell game of golf. . . . Who said screwy southpaws? . . . Eddie Schneider and Harry Darr, both of the "Ex" and mainstays of the Association, copped prizes for the first time, while Cameron, Ellis, Rooney and Drescher, "Ex," continued their prize-winning ways by again repeating. . . . Many of the stand-bys failed to show, and the turn-out didn't look the same with Johnson, Donovan, Dye, Scott, McDill, Vincino, Brewster, Crebassa, Iusi, Valiant, Monroe, Bell and Hawkins conspicuous by their absence. . . . but we will look for you fellows on the 28th. . . . Remember to return the reservation cards immediately, and assure yourselves of a good time on the 28th at La Rinconada. . . . It's a swell course. . . . one of the finest in the state, and it will be a pleasure and an experience you'll long remember. . . . Plan to join the mob on that day.

### BIG TELESCOPE

Visitors may view grinding of the 200-inch reflector for Mount Palomar Observatory at the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, daily except Sundays and holidays between 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., reports the California State Automobile Association.

### A DIFFERENT STORY

"I admire Dr. Thomas immensely," said Mrs. Jinks. "He's so persevering in the face of difficulties that he always reminds me of Patience sitting on a monument." "Yes," replied her husband, "but what I'm becoming alarmed about is the number of monuments sitting on his patients."

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### VOTE FOR CHARLES F. CRAWFORD

("Chronicle" Chapel)

To Serve San Francisco  
Typographical Union as  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Election: Wednesday, May 17, 1939

### ELECT Joseph M. Sullivan

("Daily News" Chapel)

President

of

San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21

Election Wednesday, May 17, 1939



## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

From various rumors floating around it would seem a spirit of harmony is none too strong in allegiance to the M.T.D.U. Both in New York and Los Angeles opposition to affiliation with that organization seems to be gaining strength. A member of the New York union writes: "The time will come when New York will cast off from such a useless outfit (M.T.D.U.), I hope." A member of the Los Angeles union says: "Much contention and hard feeling among members; something we never had until we flopped back into the M.T.D.U."

Largely through the agitation of Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., a considerable sum was expended in revising the M.T.D.U. book of laws. The Indianapolis Mailers' Union "struck" the "Journal," claiming jurisdiction over card-index systems. The M.T.D.U. officers did nothing in the matter. The preamble of the M.T.D.U. book of laws does not define a card index system as work pertaining to mailing. But what have M.T.D.U. officers ever done toward securing jurisdiction over work which the preamble of the M.T.D.U. book of laws specifically defines as mailers' work in that foremen-controlled union of New York?—a union (as election figures have shown), "as New York goes, so goes the M.T.D.U." Says a New York correspondent:

"The New York contract offers nothing for the members, plenty for the foremen. We have no jurisdiction over stencils; in some offices mailers bag the mail, in others they don't; in some offices mailers tie the rolls, in others they don't. On the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' with a circulation of 100,000, the conditions are deplorable. All bundles over twelve copies are done by the Drivers' Union, whether it be mail, baggage or city delivery. Under twelve copies, the mailers roll them. This condition was given away about ten years ago. The Progressive members hope to get it back in the future."

When such a lack of jurisdiction over what constitutes mailers' work prevails in New York, the largest mailers' union in the country, what must be the conditions in other M.T.D.U. unions? No such lack of jurisdiction over mailing obtains in "outlaw" unions.

Andy Giacola, president of the Chicago union, and Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., claim "all mailers should be governed by Mailers," under jurisdiction of the M.T.D.U. A wiser plan—dissolve the mailer injunction.

Result of referendum on President Baker's proposed contract for Big Six typos—yes, 2043; no, 4299.

## Death of Frank P. Walsh

Death came suddenly Monday last to Frank P. Walsh, noted labor attorney, who had for twenty years been the chief legal adviser in the protracted fight to free Tom Mooney, under a life sentence in San Quentin in connection with the Preparedness Day bombing of 1916, and who was recently pardoned by Governor Olson.

Walsh was stricken as he was entering the State Supreme Court building. He was 74 years old and a native of Missouri.

One of the leading attorneys in the nation, he was well known and respected in San Francisco

largely because of his strenuous fight against odds in the Mooney case.

Walsh was said by his associates to have handled more legal matters involving national and state affairs than any other lawyer in the country. His forthrightness, brilliant mind and vitality projected him into prominence at an early age.

### Friend of Presidents

He was an intimate friend of President Wilson, who appointed him chairman of the Federal Commission of Industrial Relations and joint chairman with William Howard Taft of the War Labor Conference Board in 1918.

In 1919 Walsh entered the Mooney case. Thereafter, until 1936, he virtually commuted between San Francisco, Kansas City and New York. He represented Mooney during the Billings pardon proceedings before Governor Young and then before the State Supreme Court in 1930. He returned in 1932 to uphold Mooney's cause during the Rolph hearing, at which New York's mayor, "Jimmy" Walker, appeared.

In 1933 he obtained an acquittal on the last of the eight indictments against Mooney, arguing before Judge Ward. A year later he returned to arrange for the habeas corpus hearing before the United States District Court, which ran for thirteen months from August, 1935, until September of 1936.

### Long Stay in San Francisco

For more than six months of this time Walsh lived in San Francisco. Retiring in 1937 to the post of consultant, he left active management of the case in the hands of George T. Davis.

As chairman of the New York State Power Authority he fought for ratification of the St. Lawrence waterways pact when the treaty was before Congress.

He headed the Catholic committee for the ratification of the child labor amendment to the Constitution and was chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive National Committee in 1936.

He is survived by his widow and five children.

### HOW TO MAKE MORE JOBS

I appeal to all Americans to buy union-made and American-made products. If you would like to know how to create more jobs for American workers, if you would like to aid in raising wage levels of union workers, and if you would like to assist in bringing back better times to America, then buy union-label, union-made products, and use union services.—I. M. Ornburn.

### SYMPHONIC CONCERT

The next symphonic concert to be presented by the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration will take place Tuesday evening, May 9, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Veterans' Auditorium. Contributing to San Francisco's celebration of National Music Week, Nathan Abas will conduct the Bay Region Federal Symphony Orchestra in Handel's "Concerto Grosso."

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## Supports Amalgamated

In connection with the threat to call a strike of Pacific Greyhound drivers, by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor made the following statement this week:

"Virtually all of the Greyhound bus employees throughout the country are under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, and that is the organization which is properly entitled to jurisdiction over bus or motor coach drivers.

"In support of this contention we want to make it plain that we regard the present situation as a jurisdictional matter, developed by the Trainmen, and that the California State Federation of Labor will support the jurisdictional claims of the Amalgamated, and give that organization the fullest backing possible. All affiliated unions are asked to abide by the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated in the current controversy."

### MILLION PINE SEEDLINGS

More than a million pine seedlings are being planted this spring in California under reforestation activities of the United States Forest Service, reports the California State Automobile Association.

## Long Strike Ended

On Friday of last week it was announced that the protracted strike of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, had been terminated with the acceptance of a peace proposal by the membership of the union.

What is declared to have been one of the longest disputes in local labor history was ended when the announcement was joined in by the San Francisco Employers' Council, the companies and the union.

Described as a compromise, the settlement involved approximately 190 workers who had been employed in the Kress stores on Market and Mission streets and the Newberry store on Mission street. Negotiations had been carried on between groups headed by D. H. O'Connell, New York representative of Kress, and Larry Vail, secretary of the union.

Union hiring, seniority, vacations with pay and a five and a half day week were among the original issues. The details of the settlement were not immediately made public.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 28, 1939

Called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Palacios; President Shelley excused.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed with this correction: Under "Reports of Unions," Electrical Workers B-202 should have been "Electrical Workers No. 6."

**Credentials**—Corrugated and Fibre Products Workers No. 362, Weston Moore vice John O'Connor; Ship Fitters No. 9, Elmer G. Baker vice A. H. Howard; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, Henry McDonald vice Frank Ferguson; Retail Department Store Employees, Local 1100, Ingvald J. Berg vice George Deck; Bartenders No. 41, Al Condrotte vice Tom Nickola; Printing Pressmen No. 24, Stephen P. Kane, George G. Spooner, J. H. de la Rosa, Herbert de la Rosa, Marie M. Healy, Joseph F. Grim and Arthur Sanford; Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, additional delegates, Rosalie Giovannini, Mario Renzi, Chester Vienot and V. O. Woodard; Pattern Makers, W. Jacksa vice J. B. Waters; Bookbinders No. 31-125, Fred Dettmering vice Charles Favro; Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, Charles Gersh vice C. F. Jensen; Brewery Drivers No. 227, Martin Christen, Arnold Buchner, Fred Haub and Tim Collopy.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers  
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).  
Kress Co. Stores, 939 Market, 2712 Mission.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
MacFarlane Candy Stores.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.  
Newberry Co. Stores, 967 Market, 2664 Mission.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.  
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.  
Woodridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. The following unions donated to the Kress-Newberry strike fund: Automobile Painters 1073, \$10; Laundry Drivers 256, \$25; Electrical Workers B-202, \$10; Leather and Pocketbook Workers 31, \$10; Bookbinders 31-125, \$25. Donations for court appeal were: Automobile Painters 1073, \$10; Locksmiths 1331, \$5; Automobile Drivers 960, \$100; Theatrical Employees B-18, \$10; Leather and Pocketbook Workers 31, \$10; Grocery Clerks 648, \$50; Molders 164, \$25; Bakery Drivers 484, \$25; Bookbinders 31-125, \$50; Waitresses 48, \$20. Citizens' Committee for Salary Standardization received \$100 donated by Office Employees 13188.

Referred to Executive Committee: Hospital Employees 250, complaint against the Stanford-Lane, Southern Pacific and University of California Hospitals and requesting the Council's assistance in straightening out same. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting strike sanction against the Pig 'n' Whistle and requesting assistance of the Council.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Union Labor Committee for Propositions 1 and 2, and requesting Council to give all publicity possible to these propositions. Boiler Makers No. 6, inclosing copy of resolution relative to building ships on the Pacific Coast and urging San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions to petition the President of the United States on the necessity and vital importance of appointing a representative of the Western area as a member of the United States Maritime Commission whose background and training give him an intimate personal knowledge of these problems. (See copy of resolution in full elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

**Reports of Unions**—Production Machine Operators complain of activity of Sheet Metal Workers encroaching on their jurisdiction. Department Store Employees have settled strike of Kress-Newberry stores; thank all unions who assisted and supported them in bringing this about. Pharmacists have signed a new agreement with employers; donated \$25 for court appeal. Shoe Clerks—Hastings Clothing Company unfair to their union; request a demand for the clerks' button. Ornamental Iron Workers donated \$25 for court appeal in Howard case; \$25 to Kress-Newberry strikers. Cleaning and Dye House Workers have signed a new agreement with employers calling for material advances in wages and conditions; Drake Cleaners unfair; indorsed Propositions 1 and 2. Street Car Men 518 donated \$1000 to be divided equally between Propositions 1 and 2 for their adoption. Bartenders 41 requested all delegates to not patronize bars on ferry-boats.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers B-202 and the Electrical Switchboard Shops, after a discussion of the subject it was decided that they were not very far apart and that

they would probably be able to get together in another meeting; therefore the matter was laid over for two weeks pending the outcome of their next meeting. In the matter of the Building and Construction Trades Council asking that the Shumate Pharmacists and the Shumate Commercial Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," this matter had been laid over for a period of three weeks pending the appearance of the unions involved; after a lengthy discussion it was moved and seconded that we declare our intentions. In the matter of Warehousemen's Union 860, requesting strike sanction against the Abbott Laboratories, Inc., and as no one appeared for the employer, your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. The matter of Leather and Pocketbook Workers' Union No. 31 and the Ganson Manufacturing Company (which had been laid over for two weeks previously) was again before the committee; however, after some discussion by the chair and Mr. Ganson it was decided that a meeting be set for Saturday morning, May 6, at which time the officers of the Council would sit in and see if it is not possible to reach some agreement whereby the union could continue work and the company could continue in business. In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union Local 648, asking that Denhard's Market, 701 Tenth avenue, and the Red Poppy Candy Company, 1549 Polk street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," Brother Jinkerson appeared and stated that the matter of Denhard's Market had been settled and asked that the Red Poppy Candy Company matter be laid over one week. In the matter of Building Service Employees' Union 14, requesting strike sanction against six different buildings, after a lengthy discussion the attorney for the concerns agreed to sit down in a meeting with Brother Dreyer this coming week and the entire matter is to be held over one week, pending the outcome of this meeting. In the matter of Miscellaneous Employees' Union 110 and its wage scale, same was approved subject to the approval of their International and Local Joint Board. The Furniture Salesmen's Union appeared before the committee in regard to the Spiegelman Furniture Company, which they had before the committee some months ago; it seems that this company had violated their contract and after some discussion with the committee it was decided that the union arrange a meeting for next Saturday and that Secretary O'Connell assist in straightening out this matter. In the matter of the Union Label Section a committee appeared before your committee and asked that the Council participate again this year, same as last; it was decided, owing to the fact that Brother O'Connell and Brother Shelley were not present, that the matter be laid over one week so that they might be consulted as to the position of the Council and its ability to participate in this exhibit. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Moved to indorse the report of the committee regarding health insurance. Carried.

There being a vacancy on the Executive Committee, the chair called for nominations. Delegates Jack Baker, Retail Department Store Employees and Thomas Rotell, delegate from the Molders' Union, were nominated, and an election will be held Friday night, May 5.

**New Business**—Moved that the matter of Colonial Beauty Salon be referred to Executive Committee. Motion carried.

Announcement: There will be a Mothers' Day breakfast at the Palace Hotel May 14, 1939, at 10 a. m., sponsored by the South of Market Boys. Tickets, \$1.25.

Receipts, \$1051.60; Expenses, \$432.12.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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## Resolutions

The following resolutions, introduced by Secretary J. Kowalski and T. Dulleghan, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local No. 6, were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on Friday, April 28:

"Whereas, Numerous organizations have emphatically gone on record as favoring a national program of building and maintaining a navy second to none; and

"Whereas, Any effective application of this program calls for the establishment of an efficient fleet on the Pacific Coast; and

"Whereas, A large naval program calls definitely for the availability of adequate shipyards well distributed geographically to meet naval needs in time of war; and

"Whereas, The Pacific Coast is greatly lacking in shipyard facilities; and

"Whereas, The Pacific Coast private shipyards can only be rehabilitated by new ship construction on continuity program, and in the initial stages of rehabilitation these yards need every available assistance from the government; and

"Whereas, The Maritime Commission has expressed its desire to award contracts to Pacific Coast yards as soon as such Pacific Coast yards were available and qualified; and

"Whereas, Such West Coast yards are now ready, willing and able to take contracts on C-1, C-2 and C-3 type vessels; and

"Whereas, It is highly desirable to develop shipbuilding facilities on the Pacific Coast immediately; and

"Whereas, A delay of months in offering contracts to these Pacific Coast yards now available might be disastrous from a standpoint of national defense; and

"Whereas, The 1936 Maritime Act mandates for national defense and the amended act of 1938 provides specifically in Section 502F a method to allow the Maritime Commission to make awards to Pacific Coast shipbuilders, with the approval of the President, for national defense; and

"Whereas, The United States Maritime Commission, as now constituted, does not include a member from the Western area with that specialized knowledge; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Maritime Commission be addressed asking them to make available immediately bids on the 'C' type ships and that the commission be further directed to make every effort to allocate not less than 25 per cent of all future shipbuilding to Pacific Coast yards, due to the urgencies of national defense; and be it further

"Resolved, That (if) after sufficient opportunity private industry is unable to supply adequate facilities, the Maritime Commission be authorized and directed to establish government shipyards wherever needed; and be it further

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions urge upon the President of the United States the vital importance and necessity for appointing a representative of the Western area as a member of the United States Maritime Commission whose background and

training give him an intimate personal knowledge of these problems; and therefore be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California State Legislature and the governor, memorializing the President of the United States, members of the Maritime Commission and secretary of the United States Navy, to allocate vessels for construction through the Pacific Coast shipyards."

### LAST DAYS OF SPANISH REPUBLIC

First-hand, eye-witness accounts of the dramatic last days of the Spanish Republic and the plight of 420,000 Spanish refugees behind barbed wire fences in French concentration camps will be recounted by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, foreign minister of the Spanish Republic, Monday evening, May 8, at Scottish Rite Auditorium.

### EXTRAVAGANZA AT SEALS' STADIUM

Hailed as "the greatest out-door show in history," a combined world championship rodeo, circus and Hollywood motion picture stunt will be staged at Seals' Stadium on Sunday afternoon and night, May 7, under the direction of Larry Sunbrock. Sunbrock, who has promoted sports events in large cities throughout the country, held an almost identical show in Los Angeles on March 19 and amazed critics by attracting 94,000 cash customers and by presenting a cast of 1200 performers.

### MEDICAL HISTORY TOLD IN MURAL

The history of California medicine, beginning with the domestic life of the Indians, through the period of the padres, gold rush days, and concluding with the establishment of California's first medical schools, is told in fresco by W.P.A. Federal Art Project Artist Bernard Zakheim and his assistant, Phyllis Wrightson, in the University of California Medical Center's Toland Hall.

Completing the Federal Art Project's decoration of Toland Hall is a speaker's pulpit designed and carved by Parker Hall and a large oak woodcarving bordering the motion picture screen designed by Michael Von Meyer and carved by James Warrender.

### Striking Tobacco Workers Win Substantial Increase in Wages

A contract granting wage increases and putting the company on record as desiring that its non-union employees join the union ended a week-old strike of 2000 workers at Liggett & Meyers' tobacco manufacturing plants at Richmond, Va., and Durham, N. C.

The union had asked a flat 5 per cent wage increase, seniority preference for union members, and the company's promise that it would not "discriminate for or against a union or non-union employee."

The contract, which expires March 15, 1940, was approved by representatives of the company and of the International Tobacco Workers' Union in a conference at which J. A. Offett of the United States Department of Labor acted as conciliator.

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## Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union, Local 44, Thursday, April 27, a donation of \$10 was made for aid to the Spanish Refugee Committee and \$230 was given to the Hospital Cooks for the campaign to standardize city workers' wages. Tickets to the value of \$5 for the benefit of the Production Machine Operators' sick fund were ordered purchased.

Those members who were absent from the meeting missed the talk given by a representative of the proposed California Co-operative Restaurant. It appears that these people do not know that for many years the culinary unions of this city dabbled in co-operative schemes of all kinds; that twenty years ago we made an attempt to run a co-operative restaurant, and since then we have had experience in trying to run all kinds of business, from newspapers to banks, and every time we got our fingers and our money burnt up together. We also know that we are not going to solve any of labor's problems by investing \$10 in any co-operative scheme. We know that the Rochdale co-operative has not solved any problems for the English workers, for the reason that one-fifth of the population of England are in jails, workhouses, asylums, on the dole, or peddling shoe strings. And what have you on the curbstones of all the cities of that wonderful country? We know that the Danish farmers' co-operatives are mostly on the rocks today, although for many years they were highly successful ventures as far as the farmers were concerned. But the Danish workers never got anything out of them but work, and a twelve-hour day and seven-day week, at that. And the only thing that brought about a change in these conditions was the organization of the farm laborers into a workers' union. Again we warn all workers that the way to solve your problems at the present time is to build your unions; then you will be able to fight for the things which make life worth living, namely, a shorter work-day, shorter work-week and a bigger pay envelope. Remember, to get these things you need power, that singly you are at the mercy of any old boss; but organized it is a different story. Then the boss listens. If he doesn't you can give him a battle that will make him listen.

Remember to vote "yes" on the bond issue and the standardization of wages at the election on May 19.

Also be sure that you back up the governor of California, who has proclaimed the week beginning May 7 a Union Label Week.

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But when the tax payments of an individual business to one city government run into the millions, we think this item of municipal revenue becomes a matter of public interest.

Taxes upon this company's San Francisco properties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$1,638,781 divided as follows: upon electric properties, \$995,023.39; gas, \$486,441.71; on other properties, \$157,315.90.

Without these contributions to the cost of operating the various branches of city and county government the annual tax rate would have to be heavily increased. *The tax upon our electric properties alone—almost one million dollars—is equivalent to approximately twelve cents in the tax rate.*

In addition to its San Francisco taxes, the company pays substantial levies throughout its territory. It is the largest taxpayer in the state. Its 1938 bill for all forms of taxes—federal, state, city, county and district, amounted to \$17,081,000. The amount has nearly doubled in ten years. It now represents a charge of \$11.50 for every meter in service as compared with \$1.96 in 1914.

★ Last year our taxes exceeded the full year's wages and salaries paid to all operating employees—about 8,500 in all.

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